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THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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opposite one of our batteries, but on being fired at, she returned.

I am sorry to state that one of the gunners, (from Arkansas) a few days since was struck by the fragment of a shell in the lower part of the right side, and seriously wounded. The fragment of the shell, about two inches long and half an inch thick, was buried, carrying with it the clothing, to the kidney fat. I am glad to learn the unfortunate man is likely to recover.

There have been two deaths in the regiment since my last letter; one, Andrew G. Chipman, of Company E, a fine young man, formerly from Guilford, but more recently from Arkansas. At the time of his volunteering, he had returned to North Carolina to attend school. The other, Marcus K. Shaw, was of Company L. They were both buried yesterday, with appropriate military honors.

Recently a change has been made in the Military Geographical Departments of northern Virginia. Instead of being now, as formerly, in the Fredericksburg Department, we are in the Aquia District. The following is a copy of the order, making the change:

I, A. D. Johnston, Major-General, do hereby establish to be known and distinguished as the Department of Northern Virginia. It will be composed of the following Districts: The Valley District, the Potomac District, and the Aquia District. The Valley District will embrace the section of Counties between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany mountains; the Potomac District between the Blue Ridge mountains and the left bank of the Potomac river; and the Aquia District between the Potomac and the mouth of the Rappahannock River, from its mouth to Fredericksburg.

General J. E. Johnston is assigned to the command of the Department of Northern Virginia; General G. T. Beauregard to the command of the Potomac District; Major-General T. H. Holmes to the command of the Aquia District; and Major-General T. J. Johnston to the command of the Valley District. (By command of the Secretary of War.)

Another order has recently been issued, changing the numbers of certain regiments, by which the 12th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, becomes the 22nd Regiment. Hereafter in directing your letters, instead of marking them to the 12th, you must mark them to the 22nd Regiment.

The cloud of battle is still lowering, with a darker frown. The blockade of this place has become a very serious matter in Washington; much more so than we had anticipated; and it is now considered a necessity with the Lincoln army to break it. The more determined they are to break it, the more determined we are to defend it, and at least make it as costly to them in breaking it, as quietly permitting it to stand.

Today, according to report of some spies, was the time set for the attack, but as yet, all is quiet. General Johnston has been with us yesterday and to day. He is rather diminutive in size, but he looks every inch a soldier, grey-headed as he is.

I neglected, while speaking of changes, to state that General Trimble, formerly in command of the army about Evansport, is removed to some other post, and succeeded by General French. The 22nd (formerly 12th) regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, occupies the van of the army at Evansport, and under such men as Pettigrew, French and Johnston, with a large and magnificent field for our peculiar mode of war-fare, bayonet charging, you may expect to hear of daring, (and if the Yankees

will stand) desperate fighting before many days. This news may be depressing to the friends of the soldiers at home, but I assure you, there never were more cheerful spirits than here. Every man awaits the onset of the enemy with feelings not much dissimilar to one awaiting an invitation to the breakfast table. As for the comforts of camp, we are enjoying ourselves like princes, and we would not have you to suffer the least in your feelings on account of the "hard times of poor soldiers."

Before closing my letter I must tell you of a rare visit paid our camp this evening while on battalion drill; a visit from strange beings to soldiers, but which appeared to revive recollections of other, if not better days; and for the time so fixed the attention of the men, as to have caused them to lose all recollections as to where they were. Hearing the sound of horses' feet, our eyes suddenly caught glimpses of three young ladies finely dressed in equestrian costume, rivaling all the dreams I ever had of the beauty and grace of Venus or Minerva. As they passed before us, exhibiting such exquisite horsemanship, glancing such soft lovely eyes upon us, a murmur ran along the line that indicated a feverish joy in every heart. Believe me, men who still remember the influence of woman, and feel emotions under woman's smile, can never be subjugated. This one visit, should the enemy come to night, is worth an hundred men to the regiment.

Adieu for the present. J. A. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
November 23, 1861.

At a meeting of the citizens of Greensboro, held this evening in the Court house, to consider the importance of building the Danville connection, as recommended by President Davis, Peter Adams, Esqr., was called to the chair, Lyndin Swain and Jas. W. Albright, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs D. F. Caldwell, C. P. Mendenhall, Peter Adams, M. S. Sherwood and J. R. McLean.

On motion of M. S. Sherwood, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting. The chair appointed:—J. R. McLean, J. A. Weatherly, M. S. Sherwood, C. P. Mendenhall, and D. F. Caldwell.

In order to give the committee time to prepare a report, it was moved that the meeting adjourn till seven o'clock to-night.

At the appointed hour, the meeting was again called to order by the chairman.

The committee on resolutions, through their chairman, J. R. McLean, offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We the citizens of the town of Greensboro and Guilford county, have seen with the highest gratification that President Davis, in his message to the Confederate Congress, has recommended and urged the construction of a rail road from Greensboro North Carolina (on the N. C. Rail Road) to Danville Virginia, "as indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war," in order to facilitate the rapid transportation of troops, supplies and munitions of war, Therefore

Resolved, That the delegates in the state convention from the county of Guilford, be requested to use their influence, in procuring the passage of an ordinance

through said body, either granting the right of way, to the Confederate government, for the construction of such road, or a charter upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed best calculated, to advance and promote the objects recommended by the President, said road to be run on a direct line as near as practicable from Greensboro to Danville.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to our delegates in the state convention—to our members in the provisional Congress of the Confederate States, and to the Greensboro Patriot and Times for publication, with a request that the other papers of the state copy the same.

Interesting addresses were delivered by several of our prominent citizens, after which the meeting adjourned.

P. ADAMS, CHAIRMAN.
L. SWAIN, } Secretaries.
J. W. ALBRIGHT, }

From the Charlotte Bulletin.
Public Meeting.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 22, 1861.—

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, held this day, Capt. W. R. Myers was called to the Chair, and J. L. Brown requested to act as Secretary—when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have seen with great pleasure, the recommendation of President Davis in regard to the building of a Railroad from Greensboro to Danville; and seeing the great necessity of said Road for military purposes, and the advantage it must necessarily be to the Confederate States in prosecuting the war with our enemies by the rapid transportation of troops and munitions of war—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates from this county be requested to present an ordinance to the Convention now in session, to authorize the construction of said Road, and that they ask the co-operation of all sections in prosecuting this noble enterprise to a speedy completion.

W. R. MYERS, Chairman.
J. L. BROWN, Sec'y.

Form of Memorial.

To the State Convention of North Carolina:

The undersigned, citizens of _____ county, State of North Carolina, would respectfully Memorialize your Honorable Body, for the passage of such Ordinances as in your judgment and wisdom may be necessary, to protect the citizens of the State from the heavy burdens inflicted upon the people of North Carolina, and which threaten to become even still more grievous and ruinous, arising from the following causes:

1st.—For the purpose of protecting the good people of the State from the grinding and ruinous exactions of Speculators, who are buying up and monopolizing the necessities of life in the way of food and wearing apparel, and demanding therefor a most exorbitant and unjust price—a most intolerable per centum upon the prices paid by said Speculators and Dealers, for these articles of prime necessity, thereby placing them out of the reach of all but the wealthy and opulent; and

2dly.—For protection from the Distilleries which have been established, and are now going up by hundreds and thousands for converting the Breadstuffs of the country into ardent spirits, and thus perverting their use as the staff of life into that which will prove injurious to our people, and cause such an advance upon corn, wheat, &c., as will soon place them at such high and exorbitant prices, as to put them out of the reach of the poor and needy of our people.

Your Memorialists do not deem it necessary to submit to your Honorable Body any statement of facts, or enter upon any argument, to prove the necessity of such protection as that we crave at your hands. You are doubtless more generally conver-

sant with these things than are your Memorialists. All classes of citizens have seen and felt the grinding, unpatriotic and intolerable exactions practised upon community by the Speculators who are fattening upon the wants and necessities of the people. And you are also doubtless aware of the hundreds and thousands of Distilleries that are going up all over the State, for diverting the grain which God has blessed us with, from their use as breadstuffs, into ardent spirits—and which will consume millions of bushels of corn, wheat, rye, barley, &c.,—every bushel of which will be needed to feed our brave soldiers, and our citizens generally; and if thus perverted, must cause such an advance in these articles of indispensable necessity for man and beast, as will produce want and suffering, if not famine and starvation among a large portion of the people of the State.

We therefore leave it to the superior wisdom and judgment of your Honorable Body to devise such means as in your judgment may be called for by the extraordinary exigencies and necessities of the times, for the protection of the Government and the people from the exorbitant and unjust exactions of Speculators and Dealers in the articles of prime necessity for the support of life; and also pray that such a Tax be imposed upon Distilleries, during the war, as will make it unprofitable for any one to engage in them—or in any other manner discourage or prohibit them, as in your wise, prudent and just discrimination may seem right and proper.

And your Memorialists will humbly pray.

We copy the above from the Spirit of the Age, and trust it will receive the attention of our entire people. That we have fallen upon evil times all are ready to admit; but what to do for the best we really do not know. We publish every thing that looks towards a removal of the evils that surround us, and hope that something may be done for the relief of the poor of our land. Many brave and true men have gone forth to fight the battles of their country, and left their wives and helpless infants behind them,—a prey for these heartless, soulless, extortioners—who would snatch the last morsel from a famished orphan if it could be sold for the thousandth part of a cent. We have them in this town and reader, you have them near you. They are not very numerous, we trust, but then they are here and should be brought to justice.

As for distilleries, it is useless to appeal to any legislative body in this country for redress—unless the war has made the public men bolder than usual. You may commence with a court of magistrates, and go from that to the Congress of the Confederacy, and if you find one man out of ten who is willing to do what his conscience tells him is right (when he knows it to be unpopular) you will find what the records of the last ten years have failed to show. We are not disposed to urge this, however, as an excuse for the better portion of our people ceasing to try to overcome this evil. Far from it—do your best and things may turn up right yet.

37TH REGIMENT.—This regiment was organized at High Point on Wednesday last, by the election of the following officers: C. C. Lee, Colonel; Wm. M. Barber, Lieut. Colonel; and J. B. Bryan, Major.

It is stated that the small-pox of a virulent type, and the black measles, are raging among the Yankee troops in Kentucky. At Muldrough's Hill, it is stated, numbers are dying daily.

Message Of President Davis.

To the Congress of the Confederate States.

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment, have brought us so near the close of the year, that we are now able to sum up its general results.—The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for its kind interposition in our behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessities and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude.

From its commencement up to the present period, the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona; yet, sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border.

When the war commenced, the enemy were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were complete; the navy, and for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this, we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also the military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought indeed to be a subject of gratulation that the spirit of the volunteers and the patriotism of the people have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties. A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freedom.—After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven at more than one point to assume the defensive; and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war in the face of more than unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time, Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her rights to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people; some of her most eminent citizens have been seized and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were the accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Ken-

tucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed, and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified, not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but, also, by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or to coerce the people of that State; but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise.—Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions.

These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops in Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice, and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further details of which will be found in the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accumulation of business resulting both from military operations, and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet; the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements; the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the Head of that Department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious enquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable; and when dues, not only to the Confederate and State governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium, a large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, ensures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall punctually be paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation

from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved. And this should be the object of anxious care on the part of State and Confederate Governments, so far as they have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now, in great measure, debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of this road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes, and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they had been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of resuming such a connection. When they see a President making war without the consent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus* so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon a mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us, must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and in one instance, selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually whilst asleep and unsuspecting of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private homes and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along our borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things, that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit; yet, we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition, with the confessed purpose not only of plunder, but to incite a servile insurrection in our midst.

If they convert their soldiers into criminal incendiaries, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children, as its victims they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who re-

fuses to regard them upon all occasions forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a military prisoner, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights, under the law of nations, at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval, at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a United States ship of war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. They have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even among barbarians, by seizing our ministers whilst under the protection and dominion of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British government upon that ship and beneath its flag as if they had been on its soil, and the right of the United States to have seized them in the streets of London was as good as their right to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms there provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Pickens, a former minister of the United States, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts, and fulfil all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them, was urged to his injury.

In conducting this war, we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations, but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that "blockades to be binding, must be effectual," so solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties.

When the Confederate States at your last session became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulations of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will, at least, have the consolation of knowing that

they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system; yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and an investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps, four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced, also, to change their occupation.

While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own. In the mean time, we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest, we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense, not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, NOV. 18, 1861.

According to a recent census of Charleston, the population of that city is 26,969 whites, 17,655 slaves, and 3,785 free colored persons.

Robberies are becoming quite frequent in Lynchburg of late.

GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R. R.—On and after this date I shall deliver no goods from this station, until the daylight is paid.

J. B. BAILEY, Agent.

June 9th, 1861.

DAGUE'S RAGS!

The "Dague's Rag" is a new and improved rag, and is the best for use in the laundry. It is made of the finest quality of cotton, and is of a size and shape which makes it very convenient for use. It is also very durable, and will last for a long time.

W. B. ELLIS, Supr.

June 10th, 1861.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY J. C. STANLEY.

Compounded entirely from GUNS.

IS ONE OF THE BEST PREPARED AND LIVER INVIGORATOR. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all diseases of the liver, and is of a size and shape which makes it very convenient for use. It is also very durable, and will last for a long time.

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To the Congress of the Confederate States.

The four weeks which have elapsed since

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment, have brought us so near the close of the year, that we are now able to sum up its general results.—The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for its kind interposition in our behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessities and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude.

From its commencement up to the present period, the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona; yet, sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border.

When the war commenced, the enemy were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were complete; the navy, and for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this, we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also the military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought indeed to be a subject of gratulation that the spirit of the volunteers and the patriotism of the people have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties. A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freemen. After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven at more than one point to assume the defensive; and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war in the face of more than unparalleled difficulties with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her rights to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people; some of her most eminent citizens have been seized and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were the accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate State
were about to be invaded through Ken

tucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed, and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified, not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but, also, by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or to coerce the people of that State; but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise.—Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions.

These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops in Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice, and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further details of which will be found in the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accumulation of business resulting both from military operations, and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet; the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements; the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the Head of that Department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious enquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable and when due, not only to the Confederate and State governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium, a large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, ensures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock and no considerable fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall punctually be paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation

from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved. And this should be the object of anxious care on the part of State and Confederate Governments, so far as they have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now, in great measure, debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of this road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes, and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we hoard our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they had been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of resuming such a connection. When they see a President making war without the consent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus* so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon a mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and in one instance, selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually whilst asleep and unsuspecting of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along our borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things, that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit; yet, we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition, with the confessed purpose not only of plunder, but to incite a servile insurrection in our midst.

If they convert their soldiers into criminal incendiaries, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children, as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who re-

fuses to regard them upon all occasions forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a military prisoner, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights, under the law of nations, at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval, at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a United States ship of war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. They have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even among barbarians, by seizing our ministers whilst under the protection and dominion of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British government upon that ship and beneath its flag as if they had been on its soil, and the right of the United States to have seized them in the streets of London was as good as their right to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Falgout, a former minister of the United States, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them, was used to his injury.

In conducting this war, we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations, but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that "blockades to be binding, must be effective," so solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties.

When the Confederate States at your last session became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulations of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will, at least, have the consolation of knowing that

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JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Richmond, Nov. 18, 1861.

According to a recent census of Charleston, the population of that city is 26,969 whites, 17,655 slaves, and 3,785 free colored persons.

Robberies are becoming quite frequent in Lynchburg of late.

GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R.
 B.—On and after this date I shall deliver no
 goods from this Station, until the freight is paid.
J. B. BALSLEY, Agent.

HATS! HATS!!--
The Foreville Manufacturing Company will discontinue the purchasing of Hats for a few weeks. All our Agents who have hats on hand will please send them in immediately, and not purchase any more until further notice.
W. B. REID, Sup't.

**THE LEVER
INVESTIGATOR!**
PUBLISHED BY LEVER.

Compounded entirely from GUNS,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PALLIATIVES AND LIVER
RELIEVERS before the public, that comes in a *Cathartic*,
 easy, reliable, and more efficacious than any other medicine known.
 It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the
Liver to clear its machined matter, then on the stomach and bowels
 to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effec-
 tively, without any of the painful feelings ex-*perienced* in the opera-
 tion of most *Cathartics*. It stimulates the system at the same
 time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses,
 will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

[illegible]

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily
working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by
magic, even *fatigue, loss of appetite, indigestion, and seldom more than*
one dose is required to cure any kind of *Liver Complaint*,
from the worst *Jawache or Zymotic* to a common *Headache*,
all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Solely for Sale by *W. B. Beckwith, New York.*

Wholesale Agents
BARNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; M. S. BERR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Cleveland; FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, Chicago; O. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. HANCK, Baltimore. *Also* *tailored by all Druggists.*

FOR SALE BY
PORTER & CORRELL,
DRUGGISTS.

WAR NEWS.

The Mason and Slidell Affair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Unofficially he is almost impertinent, and in conversation he assumes that the United States must yield the point in controversy, disavow the act of Captain Wilkes, and return Messrs. Mason and Slidell to England.

The Spanish Minister has openly declared that if Messrs. Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship, he would have immediately demanded his passports.

The special Washington correspondent of the *Louisville Journal*, of the 19th inst., says that although there appears to be plenty of law to sustain Com. Wilkes, Lord Lyons is very noisy, and while being compelled to remain officially silent, he is unofficially impudent in all his conversations, and assumes that there will be no question between his Government and the Government of the United States, because the latter will apologize, and return Mason and Slidell. Many diplomatists, including some friendly to the Federal Government, express the opinion, unreservedly, that there will be war with England.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The *Globe* and *Leader* have severe articles on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The *Globe* says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American Government if the captives are liberated without the remonstrance of Great Britain. The *Leader* says it is an insult to which the meanest Government on earth would not submit.

A later dispatch has just been received at Greensboro, stating that Great Britain had demanded the immediate surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

From Pensacola.

Fort Pickens and several Federal vessels opened fire upon our batteries around Pensacola, on Friday the 22nd, and kept it up until Sunday morning.

The following is an official dispatch dated O'Boonville, near Pensacola, 1 o'clock Monday:

"The enemy seems to be satisfied—does not re-open fire. They have fired into our hospital, but my sick had all been removed. Many hot shot, and innumerable shells, were thrown into the Navy Yard with comparatively little damage.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG."

An official dispatch of Sunday night says that both the Federal ships had retired in a crippled condition. All the damage done to our works have been repaired.—Our wounded are only slightly hurt and are doing well.

Signs of an Approaching Engagement at Manassas.

MANASSAS, Nov. 26.—All the signs which give evidence of an approaching engagement are abundant from Washington city to Manassas. A few days will develop the result of the signs so apparent.

Landing of Yankees near Bluffton.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—The *Charleston Courier*, of this morning, says that an official dispatch has been received there, dated the 20th, which announces that two Yankee boats landed at Buckingham, six miles from Bluffton. This is coming directly on the main land. Our forces made a forward movement to meet them.

Gen. Lee has issued orders that no one be permitted to leave Charleston without a permit from the Mayor.

From Tybee Island.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—The *Savannah Republican*, of this morning, says that on Sunday evening several barges of Lincolnites landed on Tybee Island. Soon after doing so they raised a Federal flag on the lighthouse.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—A private dispatch from Savannah says Com. Tatnall opened the ball at Tybee this morning.

The above telegraphic news clip from the *Richmond Dispatch*.

Burning of the Gunboat Tuscarora.

MOBILE, Nov. 24.—The gunboat *Tuscarora* was burned to the water's edge fifteen miles above Helena on Saturday. The origin of the fire is unknown. The magazine was saved. The shells forward and aft of the locker exploded, but hurt nobody. The crew are here.

From Columbus, Ky.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Gen. Pillow telegraphs he will hold Columbus against any force the enemy can bring, but he desires to increase his force on his right and rear, and at Fort Pillow.

Gen. Pillow gives notice that he will not receive unorganized forces. All who come must determine to submit to discipline and government.

A dispatch from Gen. Pillow announces he has raised the blockade on the shipment south of produce, stock, army supplies, subsistence and forage.

A Military Display.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—Over 28,000 troops were reviewed to-day by Gov. Moore. The line was over seven miles long.

One regiment, 1,400 strong, was made up of free colored persons. It was the grandest sight ever witnessed on the Continent.

One company displayed the black flag, with the motto—"We ask no quarter, and will grant none."

Another Insult to the British Flag.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th contains the following paragraph in its shipping column:

The British ship *Storm King*, which arrived at Quebec on the 10th inst., reports that the United States ship *Portsmouth* ran into, and tried to sink her on the 14th September, in the Irish channel. The only reason that the Captain can give for his conduct is, that a ship of the same name cleared from Liverpool at the same time for a Southern port, loaded with military stores.

This Yankee trick is scarcely less outrageous than the audacious conduct of a Federal man-of-war in stopping a British mail steamer, on the high seas, and deliberately insulting the British flag by seizing her under its protection the Confederate Ministers.

State Agricultural Society.

The Society met in the Hall of the House of Commons on Tuesday evening last, and was called to order by the President, Dr. W. R. Holt. The Society was addressed by the President and Judge Ruffin upon the state of public affairs, who urged the importance of keeping up the organization, and doing what it can for the promotion of agriculture and the industrial arts in the midst of these calamitous times.

Hon. D. M. Barringer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while in the present condition of the country, it is not deemed expedient to hold our usual annual State Fair, the members of this Society will continue earnestly and zealously to cherish and maintain our organization, not only for the manifold benefits it confers in time of peace, but as greatly useful, if not indispensable in time of war, in fostering and securing the elements of its successful prosecution.

On motion of Hon. K. Rayner, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Dr. W. R. Holt, President; Dr. E. A. Crutcher, S. F. Patterson, R. R. Bridges and W. B. Wadsworth, Esqrs., Vice Presidents; Fab. J. Hutchings, Treasurer; P. F. Pescud, Secretary.

The President reappointed the Executive Committee, and, on motion, the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President.—*Standard*.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.—Our readers must

bear in mind that the labors of the Board of Claims will terminate on the 15th of December next. It is highly important that all persons who hold war claims against the State, contracted before the 20th of May last, whether individual or county claims, should lay them before the Board immediately. If they are delayed until a few days before the expiration of the term of the Board they cannot be examined and allowed. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Our exchanges will do the public a service by noticing the above.—*Raleigh Standard*.

The Convention of the State of North Carolina is now in session. A Bill for suppressing speculation in the necessities of life is now before that body. A committee has been appointed on the Stay Law and some change will likely be made.

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

No. 101 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Brand" Clothing in receipt for ships *Morning Star* and *Petra*, direct to the *River*, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as may wish to purchase, being assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them. They are also agents for Fairbanks' celebrated Scales. N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.

Sept. 1-1v

Petersburg.

TAPPEY & LUNSDEN,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE ABOVE HOUSE, BUILT BY TAPPEY & LUNSDEN, IS NOW OPENED FOR BUSINESS.

It is a large and commodious building, and is well adapted for the storage of goods, and for the sale of the same.

It is situated on the main road, and is easily accessible by rail and stage.

It is a desirable place for the storage of goods, and for the sale of the same.

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SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO LIVE!

A splendid place to live! Come to the Green Hills. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold. The air is pure and bracing. The scenery is beautiful. The water is pure and bracing. The food is pure and bracing. The climate is pure and bracing. The location is pure and bracing. The price is pure and bracing. The time is pure and bracing. The place is pure and bracing. The people are pure and bracing. The life is pure and bracing. The death is pure and bracing. The resurrection is pure and bracing. The kingdom is pure and bracing. The glory is pure and bracing. The power is pure and bracing. The wisdom is pure and bracing. The knowledge is pure and bracing. The love is pure and bracing. The peace is pure and bracing. The joy is pure and bracing. The happiness is pure and bracing. The health is pure and bracing. The wealth is pure and bracing. The honor is pure and bracing. The respect is pure and bracing. The admiration is pure and bracing. The esteem is pure and bracing. 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